ADJUSTMENT IN PUBLIC SECTOR OUTLAYS IN EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

2469. SHRIMATI ILA PANDA : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had stated recently that in view of the unsatisfactory response from the private Indian and Foreign investors in the infrastructure sectors, the public sector outlays will have to be stepped up; and

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission proposes any adjustment in the Eighth Five Year Plan towards this end?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b) The approved public sector outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992—97) envisages adequate provision for infrastructure sector subject to resource constraint and after allowing for possibility of private participation in sectors like energy, telecommuncation etc. Since projects in the infrastructure are characterised by long gestation period, it is now too early to assess the impact of investment already made on such projects during 1992-93 and 1993-94 (April—November).

CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING POVERTY LINE

2470. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE : Will the Minister for PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Group on estimating the poverty-stricken population in the country has suggested the guidelines and criteria for determining the people living below poverty-line;

(b) if so, the details of these criteria/guidelines; and

(c) whether any assessment about the number of people living below poverty line as per 1991 has been made; and

(d) if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The main recommendations of Expert Group are given in the enclosed statement. (see below)

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission estimates the State-wise number of people living below poverty line on the basis of quinqennial survey on household consumer expenditure coducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The latest estimates of poverty are based on the quinquennial survey held in 1987-88. As such, the estimates of poverty in 1991 are not available.

STATEMENT

MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EXPERT GROUP ON PROPORTION AND NUMBER OF POOR

The main recommendations of the Group are as follows :

(1) The Poverty Line recommended by the Task Force on projection of minimum needs and effective consumption demand namely, a monthly per capita total expenditure of Rs. 49.09 (rural) and Rs. 56.64 (urban) at 1973-74 prices be adopted as the base line. This was anchored in the recommended per capita daily intake of 2400 calories per day in rural areas and 2100 calories per day in urban areas with reference to the consumption pattern as obtained in 1973-74. The Group has further recommended that these norms may be adopted uniformly for all States.

(2) State specific poverty line should be estimated as follows. The standardised commodity basket corresponding to the poverty line at the national level should be valued at the price prevailing in each State in the base year, i.e. 1973-74. For updating poverty line to the

current prices in a given yeat, a State-specific consumer price Index is needed. For this purpose, the observed all-India consumption pattern of the 20 to 30 per cent of the population around the poverty line in 1973-74 should constitute the State-specific weighting diagram.

(3) It is necessary that the deflators chosen should satisfy three main requirements; (i) they should be State-specific, consistant with the adoption of State-specific poverty lines on the basis of State-specific base year prices. (ii) they should reflect, as closely as possible, prices relevant to the consumption baskets of those around the poverty line. and (iii) the data base for the construction of the deflators should be periodically available, comparable across States and consistent.

(4) The Group came to the conclusion that it would be most suitable to rely on the disaggregated commodity indices from Consumer Price Index for Agricul-rural Labourers (CPIAL) to update the rural poverty line and a simple average of suitably weighted commodity indices of Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPIIW) and Consumer Price Index on Urban Non-manual employees (CPINM) for updating the urban poverty line.

(5) Given the updated State-specific poverty lines and the corresponding size distribution of per capita consumption expenditure (PCTE) of NSS. The number of poor as a percentage of total population or the poverty ratio should be calculated seperately for rural and urban areas for each State. The absolute number of poor in each State in rural and urban areas should be calculated by applying the poverty ratio to the estimated population as given by the Registrar General of Census. The all-India (rural or urban) poverty ratio should be derived as a ratio of the aggregate number of State-wise poor persons to the total all-India (rural and urban) population. The implicit all-India poverty line may be worked out, given the all-India poverty ratio and the all India distribution of population by expenditure classes obtained from the same NSS survey.

(6) The poverty line and the poverty ratio in respect of States where availability of adequate data is a constraint, may be assigned from neighbouring areas on the basis of considerations of physical contiguity of areas and similiarity of economic profile as indicated by other economic parameters.

(7) The NSS consumption surveys—which are carried out every 5 years yielding State level estimates of mean per capita total consumption expenditure and the size distribution of population around the mean should be the basic source of information for estimating on a quinquennial basis, the proportion of the population below the poverty line and changes therein. Calculations of poverty line and poverty ratios following the recommended method should be worked out for the years 1977-78, 1983 and 1987-88 and onwards, as and when the State-wise results of quinquennial NSS rounds of comprehensive household consumption surveys are available.

(8) The Group favours exclusive reliance on the NSS data on household consumption expenditure (without adjustment) for estimating the poverty ratio by State and in rural and urban areas.

(9) There is need to supplement the estimates of the proportion and number of poor with a comprehensive report on levels of living of the bottom 30 per cent of the population with the assessment of the following aspects;

(i) The composition of the poor population in terms of dominant characteristics, i.e. their distribution by region, social group, family characterstics, etc.

(ii) Nutritional status of the population.

(iii) Health status, mortality, morbidity, assess to and use of health services (public and private) and costs

(iv) Educational status, school enrolment by region, sex and age group and by economic-social classes, reach and quality of public education services and costs.

(v) Living environments distribution by density of settlement. Living space per head, type of houses; access to safe drinking water and sanitation; access to amenities.

(10) The first information indicator provided by the poverty ratio under this methodology needs to be supplemented and corrected with other indicators—which may also be more readily verifiable than income or consumption expenditure. This is important in order to refine targetting so that the ineligible are excluded from and the eligible are fully covered in the intended benefits from targetted anti-poverty programmes.

मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय निवेश

2472. **श्री अजीत जोगी :**

चौधरी हरि सिंह :

क्या **योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में 1988-89 की तुलना में वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरान केन्द्रीय पूंजी निवेश में कमी आई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय पूंजी निवेश का अनुपात पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितना रहा है ; और

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय पूंजी निवेश को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या उपचारात्मक कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है ?

योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिरिधर गोमांगो) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय योजना निवेश राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए देश के लिए समग्र रूप से किया जाता है। राज्यवार यह न तो आयोजित होता है और न ही इसकी गणना की जाती है।

(घ) आठवीं योजना के लिए निर्दिष्ट प्राथमिकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस संबंध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के प्रस्ताव जब भी प्राप्त होंगे, गुण दोष तथा राज्य की आवश्यकता के आधार पर विचार किया जायेगा।

राज्यों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिये वित्तीय सहायता

2473. **श्री अजीत जोगी :**

चौधरी हरि सिंह :

क्या **योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों हेतु राज्यों को आर्थिक सहायता देने का विचार रखती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस धनराशि को वितरित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या-क्या मानदंड अपनाये गये हैं तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की अर्थव्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए राज्य-वार कुल कितनी आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की गई है ?

योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिरिधर गोमांगो) :

(क) एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम;

(ख) स्व-रोजगार के लिए ग्रामीणयुवाओं को प्रशिक्षण

(ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महिला तथा बाल विकास (डी डब्ल्यू सी आर ए)

(घ) जवाहर रोजगार योजना ; (ङ) मरुस्थल विकास कार्यक्रम तथा सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम जैसी स्कीमों को सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है ;

(ग) स्कीम दर स्कीम मानदंड भिन्न-भिन्न हैं, जो वृहद कार्यक्रम जो ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को लाभ पहुंचाते हैं तथा जिनके लिए राज्यों को सहायता दी जाती है, ये हैं; एकीकृत